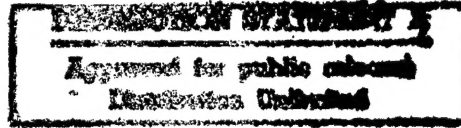


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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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1 June 1982

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 305

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI RADIO' COMMENTS ON DENG-BUSH TALKS

OW101357 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Regardless of opposition by other leading comrades of the Party Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping firmly decided to invite U.S. Vice President Bush to visit China in order to hold talks with the latter on the question of Sino-American relations.

Other comrades hold, however, that the stand taken by the United States on its arms sales to Taiwan is intolerable. Flatly rejecting our demand that it discontinue its supply of weapons to the Kuomintang, the U.S. Government is continuing to pursue its policy of two Chinas, thus interfering with our country's internal affairs. In view of the fact that the U.S. authorities have been clinging to their policy of being hostile to our country in dealing with major issues in Sino-American relations, most leading comrades hold that continuing the talks with the United States is meaningless.

Regrettably, submitting to U.S. hegemonism under U.S. political and economic pressure, Comrade Deng Xiaoping decided to hold talks with Bush on the so-called strategic issues of common interest.

What has infuriated people is that while Bush was visiting China, American leaders particularly showed their uncompromising attitude toward the Taiwan issue. President Reagan himself absurdly declared: In the long-term strategic interests of the United States, we will continue to supply weapons to Taiwan in order to ensure the security of Taiwan and the freedom and independence of its people.

Moreover, it was during Bush's visit to our country that the U.S. Congress was flagrantly discussing a batch of new weapons and military-related parts for the Kuomintang.

Shortly before his departure for our country, Bush asserted with ulterior motives: Our stand on providing U.S. arms for Taiwan is known to all. We will not make any concessions on this question, and talks on this question are meaningless.

Thus, people cannot but ask: What was the purpose of Bush's visit to China? What strategic issues did he discuss with Deng Xiaoping?

It can be seen from the agenda of the talks that the United States simply wanted Comrade Deng Xiaoping not to raise the Taiwan question again and to lay aside for the time being this important issue in Sino-American relations. At the same time, the American side called for discussing the so-called strategic issues of common interest, including the expansion of Sino-American cooperation in international affairs and the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries on strategic issues not only in the Far East and Asia but in the world as well. In other words, Bush played political tricks in the talks. Using the bait that our country will play a role as an equal partner in the U.S. global strategy, Bush attempted to induce our country into renouncing its sovereignty over Taiwan forever.

Bush's visit to China this time further proves that the ultimate aim of U.S. policy toward China is to bring our country into the orbit of the U.S. global strategy and to tie our country ever more firmly to the imperialist chariot so that our country will serve as a pawn in its policy of aggression. Obviously, this heinous U.S. imperialist scheme is designed to seriously harm the national interests of our country.

Despite all this, Comrade Deng Xiaoping held talks with Bush and once again made concessions to the United States on major issues of principle, which is most unwise and dangerous.

CSO: 4005/860

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI RADIO' ON BUSH VISIT, MILITARY TALKS

OW190220 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] The working conference of the Military Commission held on 12 May discussed several military questions touched on during the recent talks with U.S. Vice President Bush. Several comrades spoke up and pointed out positively that the results of the talks show that the United States will continue to supply weapons to Taiwan.

On his arrival in the United States, Bush himself openly stated at the airport that "We and the Republic of China [Zhonghua Minguo] are tested friends, and we shall never ignore our old friend." In other words, U.S. leaders have once again made known to the world that they plan to provide military assistance to the Kuomintang indefinitely and pursue a "two Chinas" policy.

From now on we should take this policy of the U.S. authorities into full account in our policy and strategic considerations. However, despite everything, someone still insists on a line of allying with the United States. A certain person believes in the nonsense that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan do not matter very much. To maintain friendship with the United States and for the sake of so-called common strategic interests, this person is trying in every possible way to prevent our government from taking a strong position against U.S. interference in China's internal affairs and stepped-up military cooperation with the Kuomintang.

Anyone with a little elementary military knowledge understands that extensive U.S. military aid to the Taiwan authorities and supplies of highly destructive weapons will certainly further strengthen the Kuomintang's military power. In short, the weapons are to be used against us and are aimed at PLA units stationed along our southeast coast. Any PLA commander or fighter can get killed by these U.S. weapons. How can anyone say that this is a minor issue which does not matter very much?

As to so-called common strategic interests, on the common enemy to be opposed, U.S.-Chinese global strategic cooperation and so forth suggested by Bush during the talks, we should especially maintain sharp vigilance. These high-sounding words are nothing but a U.S. scheme for self-benefit at the expense of others. Without doubt, U.S. imperialism has long planned

to use China in opposing the Soviet Union, India, Afghanistan and other countries on its behalf. And U.S. imperialism will sit on top of the mountain to watch the tigers fight and take advantage of the situation to benefit itself.

For example, the U.S. side proposed during the talks to set up in northeast China, Xizang and other places, radar intelligence bases similar to those already set up in northwest China. However, setting up additional U.S. radar intelligence networks in China's border regions can only worsen our relations with our neighboring countries, and the United States will make more gains, particularly military gains, in the process.

Historical experience has shown us that so-called cooperation on an equal footing with the United States more often than not turns out to be the kind of cooperation between a horseman and his horse. As to the advantages of allying with the United States advertised by a certain person, so far our country has not gained anything real politically, economically or militarily. In the meantime, however, our fundamental national interests in reunifying the motherland have suffered serious losses because of difficulties created by our American friends.

CSO: 4005/860

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CIA TRAINS SECURITY CADRES--Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping's 1979 trip to the United States, China's Public Security Ministry and the Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] of the United States have laid down a foundation for the development of relations. Now 10 Chinese public security cadres are undergoing training at the CIA to learn the methods of operation of the U.S. special service organization. Meanwhile, a number of U.S. special agents and military instructors are in China [words indistinct]. [Text] [OW121334 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 11 May 82]

FEW U.S. BANKS WILLING TO INVEST--Speaking at the meeting on the work of the ministry and committees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, said that in the past 3 years, some 80 private banks of the United States conducted socioeconomic investigations in China, but very few of them were willing to invest in China. Scientific and technological exchanges have also been unsatisfactory. So far only outdated military and civilian technology and equipment has been imported and it has been very expensive. [Text] [OW121332 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 11 May 82]

PHILIPPINE PREMIER 'INSPECTS' NANSHA ISLANDS--Immediately after the outbreak of the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands, Philippine Prime Minister Virata went on a so-called inspection tour of some of China's Nansha Islands, which were occupied by the Philippines in 1978. He said that the Philippines will defend these strategically important places with their rich underground resources and will not allow encroachment by China or any other countries. The Philippine prime minister emphatically said that U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, during his recent visit to the Philippines, guaranteed that the United States would assist the Philippines in accordance with the joint defense treaty if the territories of the Philippines, including the Nansha Islands, were invaded by any other country. [Text] [OW121336 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 11 May 82]

CSO: 4005/860

PARTY AND STATE

OVERSEAS CHINESE LEGAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE SET UP

OW080953 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--The Legal Advisory Committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese was set up today in Beijing.

Zhang Youyu, vice chairman of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was appointed chairman of the Legal Advisory Committee. Li Tiezheng, Lin Hengyuan, Zhang Sizhi and Zhang Chukun were appointed vice chairmen.

The Legal Advisory Committee was established in accordance with the decision of the enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. Its main functions are to provide legal counsel for the protection of the legitimate rights of returned overseas Chinese and their families, to provide legal assistance to them in dealing with major cases of offense that infringe on their legitimate rights and to answer legal questions raised by them.

Zhuang Xiquan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, attended and addressed the founding ceremony. Lin Yixin, deputy director of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, also spoke at the ceremony. Lin Yixin pointed out: The Legal Advisory Committee was founded to implement the party's policy on overseas Chinese, to consolidate and develop the patriotic united front of overseas Chinese and to arouse the initiative of overseas Chinese, both at home and abroad, in contributing to the four modernizations.

Today's meeting was presided over by Zhuang Mingli, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

CSO: 4005/862

PARTY AND STATE

ULANHU'S MEMORIAL SPEECH FOR SHA QIANLI

OW120154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1156 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--The following is the text of Ulanhu's memorial speech at the memorial meeting for Comrade Sha Qianli.

Today, with extreme grief we mourn Comrade Sha Qianli, outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party, faithful fighter of the proletariat and political activist of the people.

Comrade Sha Qianli was vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, Standing Committee member and concurrently deputy secretary general and vice chairman of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, and member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League. He died in Beijing at 10:14 am on 26 April 1982 of illness, after failing to respond to treatment. He was 81 years old.

Comrade Sha Qianli was a native of Shanghai municipality. He began in his youth to demand progress, pursue truth and seek a road to save the country and people. Deeply influenced by the "May 4th" movement, he actively engaged in progressive activities and, as chief editor of the FRIEND OF YOUTH, disseminated anti-imperialist and patriotic ideas.

Around the time of the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan, he worked as a lawyer while actively participating in the anti-Japanese national salvation movement led by the party. After the "18 September" incident, he joined the peripheral organization of the underground party in Shanghai, united people from various circles, successively participated in initiating and organizing the Shanghai National Salvation Association of professional circles, the Shanghai Federation of National Salvation Associations, the All-China Federation of National Salvation Associations and other progressive organizations, and edited "Life Knowledge" to disseminate the party's anti-Japanese stand. In November 1936, he and other well-known patriots, including Shen Junru and Shi Liang, because of their active participation in anti-Japanese and national salvation activities, were arrested and imprisoned by the Kuomintang reactionaries. He was one of the "seven gentlemen" renowned at home and abroad and a leading figure in the national salvation associations of that time. In 1938, Comrade

Sha Qianli was admitted to the Chinese Communist Party. Later, he was engaged in the party's united front work in Wuhan, Chongqing and other places. Together with Shen Junru and other leaders of national salvation associations, he launched a movement for constitutional government, organized the China Economic Enterprise Promotion Association and waged an unremitting struggle to uphold resistance against Japanese aggression, for unity and progress.

During the liberation war, Comrade Sha Qianli formed a National Salvation Organization in Shanghai to unite the various parties, trade unions and educational organizations there, and organized the Shanghai Federation of People's Organizations to push forward the democratic movement. As a lawyer, he also defended progressives persecuted by the Kuomintang, and because of this, he was subjected to persecution by the Kuomintang reactionaries. Subsequently he went to Hong Kong to take part in the leadership of the Chinese People's National Salvation Association. In January 1948, he attended the third plenary session of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League in Hong Kong and contributed to restoring the leading organ of the China Democratic League and advancing the Democratic League's response to the CCP's "1 May" call for convening a new political consultative conference.

In 1949, he went south with the army and took part in the work to take over control of Shanghai City, serving as deputy secretary general of the Shanghai Municipal Military Control Commission and the municipal people's government. In September of the same year, he attended the first plenary session of the CPPCC as a representative of the Chinese People's National Salvation Association. Following the founding of the People's Republic of China, he successively served as deputy to each national people's congress, Standing Committee member, and deputy secretary general of the Fourth NPC, member of the First CPPCC National Committee, vice minister of trade, vice minister of commerce, deputy director of the 6th office of the Central Financial and Economic Committee of the Government Administrative Council, minister of local industries, minister of light industry, minister of food, secretary general of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and so forth.

Comrade Sha Qianli's life was a revolutionary one, a fighting life, and one of serving the people wholeheartedly. He ardently loved the party, the people and the motherland. For a long time, he fought in Kuomintang-controlled areas, persistently performed revolutionary work under the white terror, braved hardships and dangers, faced danger fearlessly, fought courageously and made important contributions to the great struggle to overthrow reactionary control by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and to found New China.

He diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, firmly implemented the party's line, principles and policies, actively took part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and achieved much of importance in building political power and particularly in developing and consolidating the united front and in the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce.

He bitterly hated the perverse acts of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, and he was filled with joy when the "gang of four" was overthrown. He firmly supported the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Even when he was critically ill, he was still concerned about affairs of state, about the four modernizations and about the great cause of reunifying the motherland. He fought for several decades for the party and the people and dedicated all his energies to the great communist cause.

Comrade Sha Qianli's death is a great loss to our party and state. We have lost an old comrade in arms and an old comrade. In mourning for Comrade Sha Qianli, we should learn from his noble qualities of being boundlessly loyal to the party and to the people's cause and from his diligence and conscientiousness, his industry and willingness to accept criticism, his amiableness and approachability, his modesty and prudence, his being strict with himself and broad-minded with others, and his fine style of hard struggle and plain living. Let us translate our sorrow into strength and strive under the leadership of the party Central Committee to develop the patriotic united front, accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland, and build our country into a highly democratic and culturally advanced socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern national defense and modern science and technology.

CSO: 4005/862

PARTY AND STATE

CCP LEADERS' LETTERS TO SOONG CHING LING FOUND

OW171615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Nanjing, 17 May (XINHUA)--The friendship of the late Chinese Communist Party leaders Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Liu Shaoqi with Soong Ching Ling, the late honorary president of China, was reflected in letters between them, according to a report at a meeting on collecting historical data of the Communist Party here recently.

The letters were found by Shanghai departments responsible for clearing Soong Ching Ling's residence last November. The Shanghai Municipal Party Committee presented the documents to the Central Archives.

Most of the letters were written to Soong Ching Ling before the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. The late honorary president preserved these documents together with the articles used by Dr Sun Yat-sen.

Also discovered were letters addressed to her by Kuomintang leaders and minutes of talks between Soong Ching Ling and a Kuomintang representative.

The minutes recorded that in 1929 Dan Ji-tao, at the order of Chiang Kai-shek, once asked Soong Ching Ling "not to make any more speeches attacking the government." But she replied, the minutes said, there was only one way to make her mute--killing or jailing her.

CSO: 4000/118

PARTY AND STATE

CCP PUBLICATION BUREAU HOLDS PUBLISHING FORUM

OW100547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0007 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 10 May (XINHUA)--The Publication Bureau of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department recently held a forum in Luoyang on publication of easy-to-understand political theory books. The forum pointed out: To imbue the masses with Marxism-Leninism is a communist duty. Writing popular political theory books is a major political, as well as theoretical, task.

Comrades from publishing houses and propaganda departments of central and a number of provincial, municipal and regional party committees reviewed progress in the publication of popular political theory books and deepened their understanding of the importance of this work. Since its third plenary session, the CCP Central Committee has attached great importance to writing popular political theory books. Some central leading comrades personally selected subjects, and many noted theoretical workers took the lead in writing such books. China published 353 popular political theory books, totaling 91 million volumes, in the past 3 years.

Comrades attending the forum pointed out: A new task in writing and publishing political theory books is to deepen the study of the new situation and problems arising in the process of China's four modernizations and, on the basis of the abundant facts, come up with new, convincing arguments for the basic Marxist-Leninist points of view. Comrades doing this work must have political initiative and the courage for theoretical exploration to arrive at an answer which can be used as guidance.

The forum called particularly for writing and publishing readers of Marxist-Leninist basics, books on the basics of various social sciences, supplementary books for cadres in their theoretical study and basic readers used in conducting political theory education in plants, mines and rural areas.

CSO: 4005/862

PARTY AND STATE

JURIST ZHANG YOUYU ON CONSTITUTION DRAFT

HK110931 Beijing WANBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Special interview: "On Restoring the Post of State Chairman and Other Matters--Zhang Youyu Answers Questions Raised by This Reporter on the Draft of the Revised Constitution"]

[Text] In a special interview made with this reporter on 27 April, well-known jurist Zhang Youyu pointed out: "The draft of the revised constitution to be made public for discussion by the people of all nationalities in the country is fairly excellent and satisfactory." Comrade Zhang Youyu has devoted himself to studying the constitution for years and also took part in the work of revising the draft constitution. In the interview, he answered questions raised by this reporter on some provisions of the present draft of the revised constitution.

Question: Why reinstate the post of state chairman in the draft of the revised constitution?

Answer: The 1954 constitution included a provision for the post of state chairman and this was prescribed as an important system. But this provision was deleted under the abnormal situation of the 10-years of political turmoil. Now that our country has returned to normal in all areas of work, the provision for the post of state chairman should be restipulated in the revised constitution. In view of the state system, it is necessary to have a state chairman to represent a country in domestic and foreign affairs. Internally, the state chairman, as the representative of the state, nominates candidates for the premier and vice-premiers of the State Council to the NPC. In pursuance of the decisions of the highest organ of state power, he also promulgates laws, appoints and removes the constituent personnel of the State Council, and ratifies and abrogates treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign countries. Externally, the state chairman, as representative of our country, engages in international intercourse and friendly exchanges of visits. This helps further promote our country's peaceful foreign policy and strengthen our friendship with people of all countries in the world. Furthermore, the existence of the chairmanship conforms with the customs and aspirations of the people of all nationalities in our country. It is, therefore, quite necessary to reinstate the post of state chairman.

However, reinstatement of this post does not mean that all related stipulations in this respect of the 1954 constitution should be copied accordingly. With regard to the legal status and the functions and powers of the state chairman, the present draft is a little different from the 1954 constitution. It affirms that the legal status of the state chairman is as a representative of the state in domestic and foreign affairs. The 1954 constitution stipulated that the chairman had the power to convene the supreme state conference and command the armed forces of the country and was chairman of the Council of National Defence. The present draft, however, does not have such stipulations. At the same time, the present draft restricts the term of office of the chairman to 5 years, and the chairman should not serve more than two consecutive terms. This, in fact, abolishes the system of lifelong tenure. All these are changes of far-reaching significance.

Question: What are the new stipulations on religious belief in the draft of the revised constitution?

Answer: The present draft clearly stipulates that citizens enjoy freedom of religious belief, and that this right is fully protected by the constitution.

In our country, freedom of religious belief, as one of the fundamental rights of citizens, is protected by the constitution. Meanwhile, the penal code of our country also stipulates that the serious criminal offence of infringing upon freedom of religious belief should be sanctioned according to law. But, freedom of religious belief also means freedom of nonbelief. Nonbelievers should be protected by law too. Thus the present draft prescribes: "No state organs, public organizations or individuals shall compel citizens to believe or disbelieve in religion, nor shall they discriminate against citizens who believe, or do not believe, in religion." In our society, citizens who believe, or do not believe, in religion must be political patriots and supporters of socialism. Hence, the present draft not only defines that the state protects legitimate religious activities, but also clearly points out: "No one may use religion to carry out counter-revolutionary activities or activities that disrupt public order, harm the health of citizens or obstruct the educational system of the state." Meanwhile, the Chinese religious organizations and their activities should be carried out, governed and managed by the Chinese religious believers themselves. Any interference in religious affairs by foreign organizations or individuals is intolerable. On this, the draft says: "No religious affairs may be dominated by any foreign country." This is quite necessary for safeguarding the interests of the country and people.

Question: Why reinstate the stipulation that all citizens of the PRC are equal before the law in the present draft of the revised constitution?

Answer: All citizens being equal before the law is one of the fundamental rights of our country's citizens, and is also one of the fundamental principles of the socialist legal system. The present draft reinstates this provision as prescribed in Article 85 in the 1954 constitution. This is quite necessary. When we talk about all citizens being equal before

the law, we must apply the same provisions under the same given circumstances. When working out legislation, we must distinguish between people and enemies. This is because our country's law is a concentrated manifestation of the will and interests of the broad masses of people, but not a manifestation of the will and interests of hostile elements. Those who have been deprived of political rights by law have no right to take part in the work of formulating the laws of our country. At the same time, when making legislation, we should also make distinctions between people in accordance with their different conditions. For instance, the deputies to the people's congresses at various levels have the right of not being able to be arrested without the consent of their standing committees. However, when the law is made, it should be exercised equally in regard to everyone, and everyone should also abide by it. All citizens should be equally treated before the law regardless of their family origin, social status, political and historical backgrounds, nationality and sex. No one can be an exception. Persons with similar conditions should not be treated unequally in accordance with the same provisions of the law. Meanwhile, every citizen must strictly abide by the constitution and the law. He enjoys the rights prescribed by the constitution and the law and at the same time has the duty to abide by them. Only by practicing these principles, can we vigorously fight against the ideas of privilege and privileged persons, and can we strongly maintain the unity and dignity of the constitution and the law.

CSO: 4005/862

PARTY AND STATE

'WEN HUI BAO' STRESSES CRACKDOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 1 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Commentary: "Guard the Sanctity of the Legal System, Crack Down On Economic Criminals"]

[Text] The "Resolution On Severely Punishing Criminals Who Cause Serious Damage to the Economy" which was approved by the 22d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th People's Congress goes into force today. This is a major matter on which people throughout the country and municipality focus their attention. The "Resolution" stipulates that if those who committed economic crimes before the 1st day of its implementation, give themselves up prior to 1 May, make a complete and honest confession and positively expose themselves and report to the authorities, they will be dealt with entirely according to the articles and provisions of the related law which was valid prior to the implementation of the "Resolution." Otherwise, they will continue to be treated as criminals and will be dealt with firmly according to the new "Resolution." This fully reflects the firm resolve of the party and government to crack down on criminal activities in the economic sphere. It also fully reflects the party's and government's implementation of the policy to combine punishment with leniency toward criminals and to be lenient to those who confess their crimes and severe to those who refuse. The Communist Party and the people's government have always honored their words. The law must be complied with; enforcement of the law must be strict; and violators of the law must be prosecuted. This is the essential point in building the socialist legal system. The implement of the "Resolution" has greatly inspired the confidence of the whole party, army and people in the struggle to crack down on criminal activities in the economic sphere. All criminals must wake up to the truth: Do not let an opportunity slip by; it may never come again. They must quickly decide for themselves what course to follow. The whole party, army and people have taken a strong interest in and placed high hopes on the crack down on criminal activities in the economic sphere which begins this year. It is because this struggle concerns the prosperity and decline of our party as well as the vital interests of all the people. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee our party has formulated the correct lines, principles and policies so that our country is again on the road of prosperity. But due to the serious damage done to the work style of the party, the government, the army and the people during the decade of internal turmoil, under the new historical conditions of the economic opening to the world and

the increasing influence of the decadent mentality of capitalism and of bourgeois lifestyle inside the country, relatively serious bourgeois liberal tendencies have appeared in many spheres of social life. Smuggling and resale of smuggled goods, speculation and swindling, corruption and accepting bribes, taking possession of large amounts of state and collective wealth and other serious illegal and criminal activities in the economic sphere are striking manifestations of bourgeois liberalization. If we lack sufficient understanding of their seriousness, harmfulness and danger and if we do not concentrate our effort to carry out a resolute and solemn struggle against this adverse current, it is bound to corrode the body of our party, government and army, poison the mind of the people, pollute the air of society, destroy economic construction, affect stability and unity, and do enormous harm to our socialist cause.

At present, the crack down on illegal and criminal activities in the economic sphere is an important manifestation of class struggle under the new historical conditions. Judging from the situation in Shanghai, the party organization does have combat strength and the broad masses of cadres are good or relatively good. This is the mainstream. However, we must also recognize that the Old Shanghai of "10 miles of metropolis infested with foreign adventurers" was once the "paradise of adventurers." Under the conditions of opening to the world, the decadent mentality of capitalism revived itself like dying embers glowing again and the dregs resurfacing. Shanghai was also the den of the "gang of four" during the decade of internal turmoil. The "gang of four" has been smashed for 5 years but its pernicious influence has not been completely removed. There is indeed an absolute minority of irresolute and disloyal cadres within our contingents who have been corroded by capitalist mentality, and there is an absolute minority of Communist Party members and cadres who have taken the shameless, illegal and criminal course. We must understand this adequately and soberly.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" approved by the Sixth Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee pointed out: "After the exploiting class was eliminated as a class, class struggle has no longer been the main contradiction. Due to internal factors and international influence, class struggle will remain for a long time within certain limits and may still intensify under certain conditions." This argument is entirely correct. We must sufficiently understand the significance of this struggle launched against capitalist corrosion. While we must not view everything as class struggle, we must not fail to treat something as such when it is obviously so or we will lose the political vigilance that we should have. We must understand it by elevating this struggle to the level of defending the socialist system and the purity of the party.

Strengthening the party leadership and correctly implementing the party's principles and policies are the basic guarantee of successfully launching the struggle to crack down on illegal and criminal activities in the economic sphere. We must strictly succeed in achieving the "two musts" and the "two must nots," namely: We must be firm, vigorous and speedy in dealing with smuggling and resale of smuggled goods, speculation and swindling, corruption and accepting bribes, taking possession of large amounts of state and collective wealth and

other serious illegal and criminal conduct. Toward cadres whose crimes involve serious circumstances, we must first punish those who occupy important posts in compliance with the law. We must not ignore or conceal what we know of serious economic problems existing among cadres, above all, those in charge. We must not be indecisive and must not appease or shield their wrongdoings. Otherwise, we must severely investigate and affix the political, economic and legal responsibility of the concerned organization and its leaders. Smuggling and resale of smuggled goods, speculation and swindling, corruption and accepting bribes, taking possession of large amounts of state and collective wealth are all illegal and criminal activities. For a long time there have been explicit stipulations regarding them in our state Constitution and relevant laws. The argument that the "policies are unclear" is highly erroneous. Of course, on the various circumstances exposed in the struggle we must draw the line between faults in one's work and crimes, and between smuggling and resale of smuggled goods, offering and accepting bribes, speculation and swindling on one hand, and normal foreign trade and interchange on the other. In passing sentence, we must also distinguish between the different circumstances on the basis of irrefutable facts and handle every case correctly and carefully according to party discipline, political discipline, military discipline and state law. However, we implement this policy in order to benefit this struggle carrying out victoriously, and therefore we definitely will not allow anyone to use various excuses to appease, connive or shield those illegal and criminal acts and doers.

In the crackdown on criminal activities in the economic sphere we will not adopt the method of mass movement and will not allow everyone to go pass. At the same time we must completely take the mass line. We must mobilize the masses to investigate all major cases within a certain limit, mobilize the masses who understand the circumstances, and expose, examine and supervise personnel members who commit serious, illegal and criminal conduct. The handling of certain cases must also be submitted for discussion by the masses who are directly in concern within a suitable framework whose views are to be sought so that the cases are dealt with equitably and so that the masses will be satisfied and educated.

The "Resolution On Severely Punishing Criminals Who Cause Serious Damage to the Economy" approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is a powerful weapon to crack down on illegal and criminal activities in the economic sphere. We must extensively popularize this "Resolution" to the extent that it is known to every household and everyone. All Communist Party members, state cadres and citizens have the duty to implement the "Resolution" in earnest and they have the duty to carry out the firm struggle against law-breaking criminals in accordance with the spirit of the "Resolution." This "Resolution" also provides a forceful weapon for public security departments and inspectorial departments. At the same time, it increases the burden of responsibility of all levels of public security departments, inspectorial departments and courts of law to promptly investigate, prosecute and try various criminal economic cases strictly according to the "Resolution," particularly to handle criminal

economic cases which involve specially serious circumstances severely and promptly in compliance with the law. The only course for economic criminals pointed out by the "Resolution" is: They must quickly give themselves up, make an honest confession of all their crimes and truthfully report on the facts of crimes of other law-breaking personnel members. If they intend to leave things to chance and even refuse to come to their senses and to give themselves up, then they will alienate themselves from the people and will be severely punished by law.

We believe that with the implementation of the "Resolution" and as this struggle intensifies and unfolds, our crack down on illegal and criminal activities in the economic sphere will surely be victorious!

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CSO: 4005/778

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY MEMBERS OF SHANGHAI MILL RECTIFY WORK STYLE

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Li Shiwei [2621 0013 4850] and Xue Peiyi [5641 3805 3015]: "Party Committee of Shanghai No 12 Cotton Mill Launches the Activity of 'Competing to Become Qualified Party Members,' Large Numbers of Party Members Start With Themselves To Improve Party Work Style; Life Within the Party Has Become Normal, Party's Relations with the Masses Has Become Harmonious; Unhealthy Tendencies and Violations of Law and Discipline Have Decreased"]

[Text] The party committee of the Shanghai No 12 Cotton Mill used the party constitution as the standard to launch the activity of "competing to become qualified party members" as well as to teach the large numbers of party members to become leaders, eager to shoulder heavy burdens, honest people who adhere to discipline and law, professionals who are both Red and expert, masters of their own house who are frugal and hardworking, and close friends of the masses. During the past year since this activity was launched, relatively good results have been achieved.

In its analysis of the condition of party members last year, the party committee of this mill soberly saw that due to the influence of the decade of turmoil, particularly under the new historical circumstances of carrying out a policy of openness to the world and a policy to enliven the domestic economy, the decadent capitalist mentality made inroads in our contingents and caused an unhealthy party work style in some departments and rather poor quality among some party members so that the party's prestige has declined among the masses. To change this situation, the party committee of the mill decided to begin with strengthening the education of party members and launched the competitive activity of "competing to become qualified party members" within the party. First, they demanded that each party member earnestly study the "Party Construction," the "Guiding Principles" and the "Historical Resolution," check one's thinking against the standards for party members, check one's discipline against the "Guiding Principles," check one's work style against traditions and generally live a well organized life with this as substance. At the same time, they emphasized that in different periods they should make different demands on party members. Last year when cigarettes and liquor prices were increased, the party committee of the mill demanded that party members become closely involved

in active work among the masses. Before the Spring Festival this year, it again demanded that party members use practical actions to revive the fine traditions of the party and rectify party work style. Party organizations at all levels made regular examination, criticism and comparison. They relied on the masses to do a good earnest job in appraising party members through public discussion and established the advanced model of a group of qualified party members who included Tan Xinqin [6151 2450 3830], "one who completes a year's work in half a year and moves forward;" Yu Lanying [0205 5695 5391], who "leads in the five stresses and four points of beauty" and "is a good daughter-in-law who respects the elderly and cares for the young;" and Zhang Ruyu [1728 1172 3768], "a good friend of the masses who makes home visits and holds intimate talks 550 times a year." After the activity of "competing to become qualified party members" was launched, four changes took place within the party: Life within the party became normal; the party's relations with the masses became harmonious; unhealthy tendencies and violation of law and discipline decreased; and exemplary and model party members play a greater role.

The activity of "competing to become qualified party members" has caused an enormous reaction among the large numbers of party members. Everyone expressed the desire to achieve acceptable standards in production as well as in political matters, at ordinary times as well as in key moments, in the mill as well as at home and in society. Party member Fang Guangjiang [2075 1684 3068] who quietly immersed himself in hard work at the mill has been called a "willing ox" by the comrades. At one time, neighbors were involved in a dispute with Fang's family members over a street lamp. Although the neighbors had physically and verbally abused his family members, Fang managed not to talk back or strike back, positively did well in his family's ideological work, and showed the good moral character of a Communist Party member. Later through organizing the two sides the neighborhood dispute was eventually resolved and he was praised by the neighborhood residents. Party member Zhou Fudi [6650 1381 1229] is a spun yarn doffer worker who was reassigned to a group that lagged behind in production, reducing her award money from 7 or 8 yuan a month to about 3 yuan a month. But despite personal gain and losses she positively coordinated with the production group leader in getting a good handle on the work and made frequent home visits and held intimate talks, changing the appearance of the group rather rapidly. Although cloth machine flatcar worker Xiao Niu [1420 3662] joined the party when he was in the army, he lacked self-discipline and initiative in his work after he entered the mill. He often dozed off and the masses called him a "diseased ox." In the activity of "competing to become a qualified party member," Xiao Niu felt that he would be unlike a party member if he continued that way. Henceforth he showed enthusiasm and initiative in his work, earnestly perfected his skills in his sparetime, and in the workshop's operation competition he was first for three consecutive months in the same work category. The masses said with cheers: "The diseased ox has turned into a live ox." At present 28.81 percent of all party members of the mill are qualified members, 68.15 are basically qualified, and 16 party members have been nominated "fine party members" by the party committee of the textile department.

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PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI URGED TO BUILD MATERIAL, SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATIONS

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Set a New Pace in Building the Two Civilizations--Warmly Congratulate the Victorious Conclusion of the Fourth Session of the Seventh Municipal People's Congress in Shanghai"]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Seventh People's Congress of Shanghai Municipality has come to a victorious close. Through the common effort of the people's delegates, the session examined and approved the "Government work report" and made the resolution concerning an in-depth and sustained launching of the activity of the "five stresses and four points of beauty" as well as other resolutions. The Fourth Session of the Fifth Municipal Political Consultative Conference which was convened at the same time as the municipal people's congress also achieved the desired results. From start to finish, these two conferences were filled with a democratic atmosphere and implemented the spirit to seek truth from facts and to keep positively forging ahead; they embodied the firm resolution of the people of the whole municipality to make contribution to building socialist material and spiritual civilizations under the guidance of the correct lines, principles and policies of the party Central Committee.

This is the 20 year of the implementation of the policy to readjust further the economy and to achieve greater political stability. In order to consolidate the results already achieved so that there will be relatively significant progress and a new start in the economic construction in Shanghai this year, to gain an even greater change in party work style, social habits and public security, we must emphasize two things: building socialist material civilization and building socialist spiritual civilization. Economic work must center around the increase of economic benefits, continue to do well in the work of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading. It must strive for a growth rate which has good economic benefits and is reliable. To build spiritual civilization, we must be guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, adhere to the Four Basic Principles, strengthen ideological and political work, launch the struggle against the corrosive influence of capitalism, resolve to crack down on criminal economic activities, consolidate various socialist fronts and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

Every front, department and unit must correctly understand the relationship between building material civilization and building spiritual civilization, stress building the two civilizations together, combine them and enable them to give impetus to each other so that this year various tasks in Shanghai will continue to advance at a steady pace and make new progress.

Premier Zhou Ziyang recently pointed out at the National Industry and Communications Work Conference: "The essence of the 10 principles of economic construction proposed by the State Council is to increase economic benefits." "This year we must make a major change in increasing economic benefits and open up a new situation." In performing all economic work, we must firmly establish this guiding ideology, combine the actual conditions in Shanghai, develop what is useful or healthy and avoid what is not, develop with coordination, tap the potentials in increasing economic benefits, emphasize speed, and combine speed and benefits so that production growth may truly be built on the basis of increasing quality, increasing varieties, reducing cost and having suitable market channels. We must exert our effort on economizing active labor consumption and material consumption and on suiting social needs, and open up a new way to increase economic benefits.

Shanghai's history of industrial development is relatively long. With a scientific and technical contingent of relatively high standards, a workers' contingent relatively skilled in techniques and a fine harbor, it has always been a center that joins coastal and inland areas and connects domestic and international trade. We must take full advantage of various favorable conditions, strive to make breakthroughs in the following four aspects this year: (1) Carry out technical transformation of existing enterprises with a focus and step by step, and increase the level of productive techniques. At present, quite a few industrial products of Shanghai are not sufficiently competitive in the international market. The quality of some products are poorer than that of some fraternal districts in the country and economic benefits are not high. An important reason is that the technical level, technical installations and production technology are backward. We must give importance to technical transformation and to renewal of equipment in existing enterprises. This is a strategic measure to develop vigorously industry in Shanghai and increase economic benefits. According to the needs of domestic and foreign markets, we must aim at developing varieties, increasing quality, reducing cost and expanding export, vigorously adopt new techniques, new technology, new equipment and new material. We must stress key industries, enterprises and products and achieve tangible results. (2) Expand foreign economics and trade, develop internal economic unity. We must widen our vision, expand the production of goods that are competitive in the world market. In particular, we must develop textile and handicraft products and electrical machinery products which require less energy and material to produce, take up less space, are technologically and labor intensive, and have high value. We must create even more famous brands and products of fine quality. At the same time, through organizing joint enterprises, technical transfer, transmission of techniques and administrative experiences, we must develop the economic integration of fraternal districts under the principle of mutual benefit. (3) Strengthen the development and administration of cities, gradually increase their comprehensive function. To gradually resolve the contradiction of incompatibility between urban construction and economic development, we must have

overall planning, promote coordinated development between the economy and society, urban and rural areas, production and living. We must strengthen the transformation and construction of residential housing construction, communications and transportation, and environmental protection. (4) Stress intellectual development, give play to the role of various professional talents. We must vigorously foster various talents of construction, fully utilize intellectuals, organize the rational circulation of talents, operate well various kinds of schools strengthen sparetime education, and encourage staff workers to take the initiative in self-instruction to develop their talent. The four aspects of work mentioned above are interrelated. Positive technical transformation is the only way to make Shanghai's industrial production stride forward toward modernization, and is the basis of expanding foreign economics and trade and developing internal economic integration. Increasing the comprehensive function of cities shares a mutual position with technical transformation, the expansion of foreign trade, and with the development of domestic economic integration. Giving play to the role of specialists and talents is the key to taking the new road of economic construction.

At the same time when the building of material civilization is strengthened, we must strengthen building socialist spiritual civilization to ensure sustained growth of economic construction and that material civilization will be built in the direction of socialism. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In carrying out our open-door policy toward the world, all kinds of undesirable influences will come with it. The problem is to remove these influences." "We must advocate spiritual civilization.... We must have ideals, stress morality, adhere to discipline, have manners, and we must struggle arduously. Everyone must have patriotic spirit and national self-esteem. This is closely related to realizing the four modernizations." Shanghai is a city that is open to the world. It is beneficial to enhancing our friendship with people of other countries and to developing economic and technical exchange. But it can be easily corroded by the decadent ideology of capitalism and lifestyle from abroad. Therefore, strengthening the building of spiritual civilization in Shanghai has an even more realistic and profound significance. We must adhere to the four basic principles, strengthen ideological and political work, correctly understand and handle the following relationships: In handling political and economic relationships as well as the relationships in all other work, we must adhere to the principle that ideology will take the lead; re-educate the broad masses of cadres and people on Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; carry out the education of ardent love for the motherland, the Communist Party and socialism; carry out the education of social morality, professional ethics, family and marital morality so that the people of the whole municipality will increasingly and widely establish socialist and communist ideology; carry forward noble morality, practice and work attitude; achieve the subordination of personal interests to collective interests, partial interests to overall interests, immediate interests to long-term interests, and contribute to the four modernizations. In handling various internal relations among the people, we must advocate concern for the overall situation, stress unity, establish new habits, change old customs, provide mutual respect, concern and help, and make a strong effort to sustain the activity of the "five stresses and four points of beauty." In the activities of foreign exchange, we must carry forward the lofty spirit of patriotism and internationalism,

enhance our national self-esteem and self-confidence without being arrogant or servile but self-consciously resist the corrosion of the decadent bourgeois ideology. In handling the relationship between ideals and reality, we must firmly establish our belief in the four basic principles, the lines and policies of the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, and in the present leadership of the Party Central Committee. We must face up to historical lessons and carry forward the fine traditions formed by our people in the prolonged revolutionary struggle. We must not dodge existing difficulties and problems and must recognize the bright prospects of socialist China so that we will rouse continuously our revolutionary spirit of work hard for the prosperity of the country, struggle arduously, and sacrifice bravely to realize the four modernizations.

Like the rest of the country, the present situation in Shanghai is good. Industrial production continues to maintain good impetus of sustained growth, market supply is relatively good, public order is stable, the spirit of the people in the whole municipality is heartened and they are daring and energetic. We believe that under the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Shanghai Municipal Committee, through relaying and implementing the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Seventh People's Congress, the people of the whole municipality are bound to be of one heart and mind, work together, and make new contributions to setting a new pace in building the two civilizations.

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CSO: 4005/778

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI LEADERS DISCUSS REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW120506 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpts] In an interview with a station reporter, (Shi Jianxiu), acting director of the Provincial Public Security Department and (Hu Yaxian), director of the Provincial Judicial Department, called on public security cadres, policemen and law enforcement personnel to study and discuss the revised draft constitution and to set a good example in abiding by the law.

Comrade (Shi Jianxiu) said: The preamble of the constitution affirms the upholding of the four fundamental principles, outlines the essential tasks for the people of the whole country and defines the country's political and economic systems as well as the basic rights and duties of citizens.

Article 27 stipulates: The state maintains social order, suppresses treasonable and counterrevolutionary activities, applies sanctions against crimes endangering social security and order, sabotaging the socialist economy and other crimes, and punishes and reforms criminals. The constitution bestows these glorious responsibilities on our public security organs, as one of the important tools of the people's democratic dictatorship. Law enforcement personnel therefore must abide by the law. Public security organs at all levels throughout the province must attach great importance to studying and discussing the revised draft constitution. They must, through extensive and thorough study and discussion, encourage cadres and policemen to abide by the constitution and law in order to maintain social order and strike at the enemy effectively, to punish and reform criminals, to protect public property, to safeguard the legitimate rights of citizens, to ensure smooth progress of socialist modernization and to strive to noticeably improve social order in our province.

(Hu Yaxian), director of the Provincial Judicial Department, said: Article 113 of the revised draft constitution specified the role of neighborhood, village, people's mediation and public security committees and so forth not included in the last three constitutions. We must put these committees at the grassroots level into full play. Cadres of judicial organs throughout the province must take the lead in discussing the revised draft constitution and voice their opinion for amending it.

CSO: 4005/862

PARTY AND STATE

'BA YI' STRESSES IMPROVING PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

OW111431 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin 1330 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The preamble of the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC points out: The basic task of the Chinese people in the coming years is to concentrate their efforts on socialist modernization. It also points out: The constitution is the fundamental law of our state and has supreme legal authority.

In other words, China's fundamental law affirms the policy of undertaking socialist modernization; this policy has supreme legal authority and must be followed by everyone. To a certain extent, this guarantees that China will never deviate from the correct orientation again in the future, that it will not repeat the 1958 mistake of deviating from the line of the Eighth CCP National Congress and of embarking on the road of "three red banners" which caused calamity to both the people and the country.

[Words indistinct] task of primary importance at present and in the future is to make every effort to improve the people's livelihood in the shortest possible time. Therefore, it is very necessary to include this task in the fundamental law of the state and give it legal binding force so that everyone must implement it. Only in this way can we guarantee, to a certain extent, that no one will overlook the people's most pressing demand as someone did in the past two decades and more.

Frankly speaking, improving the people's livelihood has not been considered China's most important task although more than 5 years have elapsed since the passing away of Chairman Mao and the downfall of the gang of four. In the past several years, the livelihood of some grassroots personnel has somewhat improved, but generally speaking our country is still very poor. In some provinces and regions, the peasants earn very meager income for 1 year of hard work. They are incredibly poor. Many people cannot even maintain a low level of living because they do not have sufficient cash, food or clothing. Urban workers' and servicemen's families also have many difficulties in livelihood. Most serious is that no one knows when he will be able to free himself from hardship and improve his life. The lack of bright prospects has brought about pessimism, despair and a confidence crisis.

The Chinese people are outstanding and diligent people. They work hard, live a plain life and are not upset by criticism. [Words indistinct] (?the government) should work out practical and concrete measures to improve the people's livelihood as soon as possible and include them in its overall economic development plan. The planned tasks should guarantee the [word indistinct] improvement of the people's material and cultural life. They should begin with satisfying the people's demand for clothing, food, housing and transportation and then follow up by improving education, public health, culture, [word indistinct] and other work. It is very important to affirm the policy of improving the people's livelihood as soon as possible in our country's constitution so that it has legal binding force and will be adhered to by all.

CSO: 4005/862

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

REVISED CONSTITUTION WILL CAUSE CONFLICTS--While discussing the draft of the revised constitution at the PLA General Logistics Department, some people questioned the article concerning the establishment of the Central Military Council. They held that the installation of a state chairman and a chairman of the Central Military Council, both of whom would have command over the nation's armed forces, will most likely result in serious conflicts similar to those that occurred between Chairman Mao and Comrade Liu Shaoqi. [Text] [OW121324 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 11 May 82]

ANHUI MEETING DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION--The Standing Committee of Anhui Provincial People's Congress held a meeting on the afternoon of 7 May, to study and discuss the draft revised constitution. Invited to attend the meeting were responsible persons of democratic parties, the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, the provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission, the provincial Social Science Research Institute, Society of Political Science, Society of Law, Society of History, Lawyers Association and the Anhui University Department of Law. Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong and Zhang Zuoyin, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, attended the meeting. The comrades present at the meeting, while studying and discussing the draft revised constitution, also put forward some opinions and suggestions. Comrade Zhang Zuoyin presided over the meeting. [Excerpts] [OW092008 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 82]

HUA GUOFENG'S RESIGNATION--Acting on Deng Xiaoping's proposal, the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee is drafting a resolution for the 12th CCP Congress concerning Comrade Hua Guofeng's application for resignation because of poor health. [Text] [OW121326 (Clandestine) B Y Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 11 May 82]

CSO: 4005/862

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ZHOU ZIJIAN ATTENDS COURTESY CAMPAIGN MEETING

OW161041 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting to sum up experience and commend advanced collectives and individuals in the all-people civility and courtesy month campaign centering on the "five stresses and four beauties" opened ceremoniously this morning in Hefei. In addition to summing up experience and commending the advanced, it also serves as a mobilization meeting for the continued, in-depth development of the "five stresses and four beauties" activities in an effort to further promote socialist spiritual civilization.

Attending the meeting are 304 representatives of advanced collectives and individuals that have emerged in the campaign.

Others present at the meeting include responsible persons from various prefectural and municipal party committees and government organizations, from propaganda departments, trade unions, CYL organizations, women's federations and institutions of higher learning in various prefectures and municipalities, and from various provincial departments concerned.

Today's opening session was presided over by Wang Guangyu, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee. On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government, he paid great respect and extended warm congratulations to the representatives of advanced collectives and individuals present at the meeting. He also took the opportunity to extend cordial regards to all advanced collectives and individuals in the province that are unable to attend the meeting, to cadres at all levels and to the broad masses, including youngsters, who played an active role in the all-people civility and courtesy month campaign centering on the "five stresses and four beauties." In addition, he warmly welcomed the honorable representatives from the PLA invited to the meeting.

Among the leaders attending today's session were Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and governor of the province; Yan Youmin, Yang Weiping and (Yuan Zhen), secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; Yu Guangmao, Cheng Guanghua and (Shi Jinjie), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee; Zhang Kaifan, adviser to the

provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Meng Jiaqin, vice provincial governor; and Wang Zenong, Fang Qikun, Liu Zhengwen, Chen Tianren, Ma Leting and Hu Xiguang, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Deputy Secretary of the provincial CCP Committee Lan Ganting and Secretary of the provincial CYL Committee (Wang Qing) addressed the meeting, relaying the guidelines of the forum held by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee and the CYL Central Committee to sum up the work in the all-people civility and courtesy month campaign.

CSO: 4005/863

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ZHOU YANG ADDRESSES LITERATURE, ART STUDY CLASS

OW082121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0754 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Zhou Yang, adviser [gu wen 7357 0795] to the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department, speaking at a literature and art theoretical study class of the Ministry of Culture, pointed out: It is imperative to pay attention to the theoretical studies of literary and art cadres, as it is of great significance to building up the ranks of literary and art workers. To really grasp the essence of Comrade Mao Zedong's works on literature and art, we must combine study with the very rich and complex realities of life, and to create and develop something new, we must study new problems and new situations.

The Ministry of Culture's literature and art theoretical study class lasted 1 and one-half months and ended on 6 May. In light of the actual conditions of the literary and art circles, the class mainly studied Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" and at the same time also studied writings on literature and art by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Comrade Mao Zedong as well as important speeches on literary and art work by leading comrades of the party Central Committee in recent years.

On the morning of 5 May, Zhou Yang came to the class and had a discussion with the students. He said: In regard to the "talks," what we have done in the past was mostly propaganda and explanatory work. There has been little real indepth study of the "talks" in the light of historical and present conditions. There are even less academic works that can be described as of any scientific value. Some explanations are even examples of oversimplification. Of course, propaganda and explanatory work is needed and will be continued. Because Marxism itself is a constantly developing science, to study it well we must uphold and apply a developing viewpoint--not to develop as one pleases according to one's own subjective wish, but to create and develop according to the laws governing the historical development of art itself and following the veins of the development of objective reality and history.

Zhou Weizhi, vice minister of culture, and Lin Mohan and Chen Huangmei, advisers to the Ministry of Culture, successively made reports on special topics at the literature and art theoretical study class.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SONG EMPEROR OPPOSED OBSCENE WRITING

HK171501 Beijing WANBAO in Chinese 4 May 82 p 3

["Words of a Hundred Schools" column article by Liu Shaoying [0491 4801 2819]: "Why Song Renzong Did Not Employ Liu Yong"]

[Text] The article "Strong and Weak Points of Li Bai and Liu Yong," which was carried in the "Words of a Hundred Schools" column of BEIJING WANBAO, mentioned something about why Song Renzong did not employ Liu Yong. This is worth pondering. When Song Renzong was in power, he really wanted to make some contributions in political affairs. This is why he advocated purifying culture and opposed all salacious songs and music which corrupted the minds of the people. This is also why he did not think highly of Liu Yong, who was an expert in writing ci poems for prostitutes. There is an account of this in the "Records of the Neng Gai Building."

Song Renzong attached great importance to the selection and promotion of Confucian scholars and attended to his proper duties. He reprimanded obscene and frivolous works. Liu Sanbian [Liu Yong] was a scholar who was fond of composing obscene music and spreading it far and wide. A line of a ci poem says: "I would rather drink low quality wine and sing vulgar songs than have an undeserved reputation." On one occasion, just before the list of successful candidates in an imperial examination was published, Liu Yong said intentionally: "Why should we have undeserved reputations? Let us go and drink low quality wine and sing vulgar songs." In order to carry out Song Renzong's line, the imperial court adopted a policy of giving tit for tat, and did not employ Liu Yong. This can be regarded as a punishment for his spreading of decadent culture.

After Song Renzong told him to "go on writing ci poems," Liu Yong knew that the emperor's impression of him was not good and he became more despondent and unrestrained in his life. He "spent all his days with Juan Bozi in brothels, drinking and calling himself 'Liu Sanbian who writes ci poems at imperial decree.'" ("Comments on Literature and Art") Thus, by idling away his time in pleasure-seeking he laid himself open to ridicule and impressed the emperor more deeply with his unrestrained and decadent life. After that, instead of thinking highly of him, Song Renzong always found fault with him whenever his name was mentioned. During the Huangyou period, an imperial court official, who was surnamed Shi recommended Liu Yong again before the emperor. At the same time, Liu Yong, who was anxious

to get into the official circles, wrote another ci poem "Zui Peng Lai Man" [6816 5570 5490 1976] and presented it to Song Renzong. However, the latter did not appreciate it and threw it to the floor. ("Sheng Shui Yan Tan Lu" [3427 3055 3601 6151 6922]) Although this also shows that Song Renzong was judging him with an old view, since Liu Yong had not mended his ways, this prejudice was not unreasonable.

Was Liu Yong really so noble-minded in not claiming an "undeserved reputation?" The answer is negative. In order to get into the official circles, he tried every possible means to establish contact with officials through the back door. He even sought help from some prostitutes he had got acquainted with. In the "Records of Green Mire and Lotus Flowers," there is the following story: When Sun He, a friend of Liu Yong, became governor of Hangzhou, Liu Yong wanted to visit him. But since the "doors were heavily guarded," he did not get a chance. Then he thought out a plan. He wrote a ci poem "Watching the Tide" (also known as "Osmanthus and Lotus") and went to see a famous prostitute Chu Chu, imploring her to sing this ci poem before Sun. He said: "I want to see Sun, but cannot find an opportunity. Next time when you go to his office, please sing this song before him. And if you are asked who wrote it, please mention my name." As was expected, he finally succeeded in seeing Sun.

Liu Yong deserved a series of frustrations in his political life due to his practices. It is unfair to say that Song Renzong wronged him. Being a politician of the landlord class, Song Renzong was not completely fatuous. He was wise in some aspects. This is why he guarded against the corrosive role of decadent culture and opposed "obscene and frivolous works." It is also right to do so today.

CSO: 4005/863

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CHENGDU HOSTS WEST CHINA PROPAGANDA MEETING

HK150428 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] A symposium on radio and television propaganda in southwest and northwest China was held in Chengdu from 6 to 14 May. Attending were responsible comrades, editors and reporters of the broadcasting bureaus, radio and television stations of Xinjiang, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Xizang, Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan provinces and autonomous regions and of broadcasting bureaus of Chengdu, Chongqing, Zigong and Dukou municipalities in Sichuan. The meeting also invited responsible comrades from the Central Television Station and the Shanghai, Shandong, Hunan, Hubei and Guangdong radio and television departments. Over 80 persons were present.

Gathered together, the comrades from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions learned from each other and exchanged the rich experiences of radio and television in publicizing the building of material and spiritual civilization. They expressed resolve to do still better in the party's radio and television propaganda.

Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Du Xinyuan, Deputy Secretary Nie Ronggui, Propaganda Department acting head Shen Yizhi and deputy head (Shan Yifu) visited the participants and were photographed with them.

Comrade Shen Yizhi made a speech. After warmly welcoming them on behalf of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee, he said: Comrades from all parts of the country have come to convey their valuable experiences to us. This is a very good opportunity for us to learn. It is a very great stimulus for promoting radio and television work.

During the meeting the participants watched 26 television films and two plays brought from various stations, and also listened to recording of 10 radio programs.

The meeting held: Radio and television constitute an important aspect of the party's entire propaganda front and an important medium of propaganda and public opinion. They play a very important role in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. Leaders at all levels and the masses attach great importance to radio and television work. They have also set very high demands on this work. The situation is good and also pressing. The comrades on the radio and television front must brace their spirits, redouble their efforts and strive to produce more, better and richer radio and television programs, to meet the masses' needs and serve the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

AWARDS ANNOUNCED FOR BEST 1980-81 DRAMA, OPERA SCRIPTS

OW171534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)--The results of China's first national selection of the best drama and opera scripts published in 1980-1981 were announced today at an awarding ceremony attended by 1,000 people. The selection was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and the Chinese Dramatists' Association.

The 72 prize winning items were selected from 376 plays entered from all over the country. Over 60 percent are on contemporary themes. Subjects include the true communists' fight against selfishness and corruption, the younger generation's increasing awareness of their share of responsibility to the country, the perseverance and patience required in cleaning up the after affect of leftist ideology, and people's different attitudes toward life. Prominent among such plays is "Who Is Stronger," a modern drama by Liang Bingkun, on ideological clashes in building an advanced textiles works in the modernisation drive.

"Mayor Chen Yi," by Sha Yexin, heads the list of the five awarded plays on revolutionary history. It introduces the late marshal to the audience in one of his famous speeches, shows his close ties with the people and refusal of privilege and flattery, his attitude toward the laboring masses, the intellectuals and the bourgeoisie, while serving as the first mayor of Shanghai after the liberation of the city in 1949.

Close on heel are "General Peng Dehuai," by Wang Deying and Xin Hong; and "March Northward," about the Red Army's long march in the 1930's by Li Bozhao, a veteran of the long march, in cooperation with three younger playwrights.

Awarded are four plays which tell peasants' stories in deep-moving drama and with lively characterization.

Also awarded are operas, modern and traditional.

Yang Hansheng, over 70 years old, a leader of China's progressive and revolutionary drama movement since the 1930's and vice chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association, said at the ceremony that correct leadership of the party, including its timely attention to liberalization

tendencies, has promoted a flourishing theater. Convincing criticism and patient help instead of big sticks and frightening labels have enabled the writers to work with confidence while drawing lessons from past errors.

Yan Haiping, Shanghai college student and 26-year-old author of "Prince Li Shimin," said "We look into the future of the nation. It shall be built up in the spirit of solidarity and perseverance."

Zhao Xun, on behalf of the 28 member panel of the national selection, said in an earlier interview that the awarded scripts "represent the major trend of the Chinese theater today." China has some 3,500 [scripts] of over 360 types of drama and opera. "While there emerged tendencies of commercialisation, the major trend has remained sound and vigorous," he said.

"Our dramatists are dealing with problems of utmost concern with the masses, presenting the process of the correct overcoming the wrong, and this helps the people to fight for a better future," he said.

CSO: 4000/119

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

TIE YING MEETS TENNIS PLAYERS--On the morning of 11 May, Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress; Liu Yifu, vice provincial governor; and Hu Tianming, vice mayor of Hangzhou Municipality, met coaches and athletes who came to Hangzhou to participate in the national tournament of outstanding table tennis players. Comrade Tie Ying said: We were very happy that the national tournament of outstanding table tennis players was held in Hangzhou. Your consummate skills and fine sportsmanship are bound to serve as a great impetus in promoting our province's sports activities as well as other undertakings. [Excerpts] [OW112305 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 11 May 82]

XIANG NAM ATTENDS EXHIBITION--The Fuzhou No 19 middle school held a report meeting yesterday on the school's achievements in promoting vocational training. A total of 242 articles of painting, sculpture, calligraphy, clothing and embroidery created by students of the vocational class were on display. Leading comrades of departments concerned of the province and municipality, teachers and students of the school and students' parents attended the report meeting and saw the exhibition. Xiang Nam, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, praised the achievements of the school in promoting vocational training. He hoped that vocational education would be further developed in the province. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 17 May 82]

HUBEI NURSING SOCIETY OPENING--In celebrating the international nurses festival, the Hubei branch of the China Nursing Society was established today in Wuchang. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Chen Pixian and provincial Governor Han Ningfu attended the opening ceremony to extend their greetings. The Hubei Nursing Society is an academic organization of the nursing circles in the province. The society will serve as a liaison for all nursing staffs, conduct medical education studies and popularize science so as to increase the technical competence of nurses. Provincial Governor Han Ningfu spoke at the meeting. He pointed out that since nursing work is an indispensable part of the four modernizations, everybody should respect and cherish nurses. Leaders at all levels, in particular leaders of public health departments, must show concern for HNSNLP. At the same time, nurses must learn from Bai Qiuen and foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving the patients. [Summary] [HK120727 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 82]

FEWER JOBS FOR VOCATIONAL GRADUATES--This year plants, mines and enterprises throughout the nation can only provide jobs for 47 percent of the graduates from vocational and technical schools. This serious problem can be attributed to three causes: 1. Graduates from vocational and technical schools are not guaranteed job assignments and they do not know where to turn to for jobs; 2. Labor departments of plants, mines and enterprises throughout the nation have not incorporated into their plans the recruitment of graduates of vocational and technical schools; 3. Too many positions are still being occupied by those who went in by the back door, the privileged patrons and children of leading cadres. [Text] [OW121328 (Clandestine) BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 11 May 82]

SUBSCRIPTION RESTRICTIONS LIFTED--SHANGHAI MEIZHOU GUANGBO DIANSHI BAO [SHANGHAI RADIO AND TELEVISION WEEKLY] has decided to lift the restrictions to subscriptions as of today to meet its readers' demand. This weekly is now open to all people in Shanghai, including its suburbs. The weekly is published on Saturdays. Its main purpose is to introduce this station's radio program and the Shanghai television station's programs to be broadcast during the coming week. Readers wishing to subscribe to this weekly can do so at the newspaper and periodical retail departments in nearby post offices starting today. Subscribers will receive the weekly as of June. Because of limited delivery capacity, the Post Office can only deliver the weekly to the work unit to which the subscriber belongs. [Text] [OW090648 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 May 82]

COLLEGE GRADUATES--Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--More than 310,000 college students and postgraduates will finish studies in institutions of higher learning in China this summer, according to the Ministry of Education. The number of graduates is the highest since the founding of New China in 1949. The second largest batch of 270,000 graduated at the beginning of this year. In a just issued joint circular, the ministry and the Communist Youth League's Central Committee appealed for a step-up in ideological education among the graduates, encouraging them to go to work where they are most needed and where living conditions are difficult. The circular asked the student unionists and members of the Communist Party and Communist Youth League to take the lead in accepting job assignments from the state. Statistics show that party and league members constitute the majority of the graduates. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 11 May 82]

UNDERGRADUATES' LABOR, MILITARY TRAINING--Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--Beginning this year, college freshmen in some universities under the Ministry of Education will do part-time physical labor and military training, according to a ministry official. A ministry monthly magazine, "Higher Educational Front," quoted the official as saying the new practice would help cultivate students' communist ethics, discipline and correct attitude toward labor and working people. Physical labor has always been an important part of China's education to bring up a generation of people well versed in theory and good at practice and manual labor. During the "cultural revolution," however, too much stress has been put to labor to the neglect of classroom studies. Now the country is trying to find a proper proportion between the two. The new practice will not prolong the total schooling period of 4 years or 5 years, he said. [Text] [OW151240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 15 May 82]

'CHENG MING' ON RELATIONS BETWEEN DENG, YE

HK071520 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 55, 1 May 82 pp 7-11

[Article by Luo Ping [5012 0393]: "Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying Relationship in the Tiger Hunt"]

[Text] During the month of April Beijing is bathed in glorious sunlight almost everyday. The yellow winter jasmine flowers are all in bloom as are the blossoms on the white pear trees. However, because of the arid climate people suffer chapped lips. Being a southerner, I often have to contend with nosebleeds and also find it difficult to speak because my throat is always dry. By the time the first spring rain fell on the morning of 20 April I had been given a good taste of what it was like to "long for rain clouds during a drought."

Thanks to the promotion of the "civility and courtesy month," there has been a recent revival in Beijing of habits that have not been seen for some time. The sight of a young man giving up his seat on a bus to someone of advanced years such as myself is something I have not witnessed for many years. Of course, this is not to say that there has already been a fundamental improvement in the social atmosphere. The people's hopes of reforming the party work style and the social atmosphere have a lot in common with "longing for rain clouds during a drought." Why do I say there has not been a fundamental improvement in the social atmosphere? Please allow me to recount an experience I had.

On the evening of 18 March I went to the Beijing workers' sports stadium for the "hundred flowers blossom in spring cultural evening." Tickets for the event, which numbered around 10,000 and certainly were not cheap, had been sold out within the space of a single hour. Because it was a sports stadium, as soon as I entered it, I was reminded of the experience I had several months previously at a concert given by Guo Lanying in the Shandong Sports Stadium. Guo Lanying was about to sing one of the solo numbers of her program when she heard the shrill sound of someone in the audience whistling. She announced that if she heard the whistling sound again she would not go on with her performance. When it was announced that she would sing "Recalling Premier Zhou Weaving Cotton Yarn" however, the whistling began again and Guo Lanying stormed off the stage in a huff. This event, however, passed quickly from my mind. "This is 'civility and courtesy month' and such a thing simply could not happen again." The program for

the evening's entertainment was extremely rich and varied, including not only Peking opera performed by Li Yuanchun and Li Huifang and crosstalks performed by Hou Baolin's son Hou Yaowen but also a performance of the "Drunken Stick," a form of martial arts made famous by the monk Bankong in the film "Shaolin Temple." The entire show was absolutely superb and was greeted with thunderous applause. I was very surprised therefore, to notice a sudden change in the atmosphere after the performance of the eighth item on the program. This was a recitation by Zhu Yanping, the principal action in the very popular martial art television series "Wu Song." At first everyone welcomed him on stage with enthusiastic applause. After he had finished his reading of Ostrovskiy's poem "Each Person Has Only One Life," however, the crowd seemed very disappointed, perhaps because of the poem's literary style as well as its brevity (less than half a minute), and demanded that Zhu Yanping give a martial arts demonstration. The performers of the two following acts were driven off the stage by the audience's hooting and jeering. Zhu Yanping was therefore left with no choice but to return to the stage and do a few summersaults and give a brief performance of the drunken stick before being able to get away. Before the next performer Li Guyi could set foot on stage, however, the announcer, who is commonly accepted as "the No 1 announcer," announced that "this evening's performance will end here." After hearing this, the crowd erupted angrily, shouting "Why don't you finish the show," "give us our money back." Realizing that things did not look good, I hurriedly left the building. On the following day I ran into a friend who had also been at the performance. He told me that after I had left things got even more out of hand. People started throwing pop bottles and other things at the members of the municipal and eastern district police forces who had been sent to quell the disturbance. By midnight, when the situation was finally brought under control, more than 30 people had been taken into custody. Even after this, however, a large number of people continued to chant "money back, money back" like a group of demonstrators.

Was this a Hong Kong-style riot or Beijing-style riot?

It is rather ironic that such an incident should occur during "civility and courtesy month."

The social atmosphere certainly needs to be improved and everyone now agrees that only when party work style has been altered will it be possible to bring about any fundamental improvement in the social atmosphere.

At present, the Communist Party seems to be firmly resolved about eliminating corruption. This is certainly a move of critical importance to the rectification of party work style.

A Restricted Document

The Central Committee's and State Council's "decision on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field," released on 13 April, is perhaps the best indication of Deng Xiaoping's firm intention to deal with the tiger. From the full title of this "decision" we can see that

people at the core of the CCP Central Committee are determined to deal with major and important cases. In the past, the phrase associated with anti-corruption activities was "dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic field." Now, however, the word "serious" has been added, making the full title "decision on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field." Without this word the title embodies the desire to limit the scope of the attack and avoid any unnecessary widening of the conflict. With this word added, however, it signifies the firm intention to deal with major and important cases. Following the release of this "decision," a restricted document was circulated to all state organizations, pointing out that not everyone need either prove their innocence or be exposed. What matters, the document said, was that cadres in each organization examine the question of whether or not they themselves have committed economic crimes in the past few years. Some units in Beijing held small group meetings to discuss this, with those who had things to say speaking up and those who did not remaining silent. In other units leading cadres carried out a "random sample," talking casually with a few people rather than forcing people to make confessions. Whenever the tiger's tracks were discovered, those who had any information would be asked to supply this information about the facts of the case. In this way it was possible to avoid launching a political campaign.

The question everyone is interested in at the moment is whether or not the tracks of a large tiger have been discovered.

Important People Involved in Major Cases

A friend of mine who works in politics and law told me that there are several major cases involving cadres at the ministerial level. Take for example the illegal establishment of the "Chinese Aldose Research Institute" by the swindler Chen Mengxiao. He managed to swindle people for 4 years, deceiving more than 200 cadres and ordinary people and cheating more than 50 different departments. Masquerading as a Communist Party member he managed to obtain by deceit the titles of "chief engineer," "research institute director" and "chairman of the board" and drew a salary of over 200 yuan each month. The "research institute" he established began to engage in various "business activities" with foreign concerns, doing considerable damage to the country both politically and economically. I have heard it said that this great swindler's application report for the establishment of a new "company" was reviewed and approved in person by a cadre who is both a vice premier and minister. In his comments on this case, the deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission, Zhang Yun touched on this point, saying that one of the main reasons for this swindler's success was that "some of our cadres are politically apathetic and have let their defenses down." It is said that this statement was aimed at the vice premier. Of course, the only mistake this high-ranking cadre can be said to have committed is that of extreme bureaucratism. There are certainly no signs so far of any financial improprieties.

Foreign observers have shown a great deal of interest in the question of the former Vice Minister of the Ministry of Chemical Industry Yang Yibang.

It is said that many letters have been sent to the Discipline Inspection Committee reporting the details of the situation and the Yang case is now under serious investigation.

It seems from the material released so far that criminal cases involving the children of high-ranking cadres are extremely common. Take for example the case of Zhong Jialun and Ren Qingsheng, both sons of ministers, who embezzled payments for goods amounting to 3 million yuan.

Major Cases of Suspected Bribery Now Being Investigated

When it was still not clear who would be chosen as the minister of economic relations with foreign countries, there was a rumor circulating among a small number of high-ranking cadres that one cadre, whose position was above that of a minister and who had volunteered himself as a possible choice for the minister's job was suspected of involvement in a case of receiving massive bribes from abroad. This major case is now under investigation. Because it involves foreign trade, the Central Committee has decided that the case should be kept secret and no information should be released outside. My friend says that when the selection process for the minister of economic relations with foreign countries first began this important cadre was definitely a front runner. When information about the case became known, however, his name was struck off the list of possible candidates, leaving the "dark horse" Chen Muhua to take the prize.

This friend who is involved in political and legal work also told me that there are many honest and clean-cut people serving as vice premiers, ministers and vice ministers. However, there are also more than one or two whose integrity is perhaps rather questionable. Deng Xiaoping and his colleagues will not try to publicly expose those black and white cats who have only minor problems and are still capable of catching mice. My friend made the following comparison: The Minister of Commerce Wang Lei, who once tried to take advantage of his position at Fengze Yuan Restaurant, in Beijing, was a man of considerable talent: A cat who could catch mice. Deng Xiaoping and others had originally intended that he should replace Lin Hujia as the mayor of Beijing. When the Beijing newspapers started stirring up the Wang Lei question (which was seen as relatively unimportant) the decision-makers on the Central Committee were rather annoyed. As far as they were concerned, people such as Wang Lei who make minor mistakes need only undergo internal examination and should not be subjected to public criticism. "To be frank, there are still lots of mice at the moment but there are very few cats capable of catching them; that is to say, the number of old cadres who have both energy and strength is very small." Deng Xiaoping and others are concerned that they are becoming fewer and fewer in number. This poses a very real problem. Moreover, it represents a major structural defect in the Communist Party. A decision has already been taken at the highest level of the Central Committee to train outstanding young and middle-aged cadres and to promote them to around grade 15. However, those cadres who have shown great promise have already been promoted to the rank of ministers and vice ministers. Examples of this are Liu Yi, who replaced Wang Lei as the minister for commerce, and Xu Cai, formerly the chief editor

of TIYU BAO. While it has already been decided that Xu should be the deputy head of the National Sports Commission, at the time of this writing, a public announcement has yet to be made. The measures taken by the Central Committee are certainly on the right track and compared with measures taken in the past, they mark a great step forward.

Talk of Conflict Between Deng and Ye

The most talked about economic criminal in Beijing is the son of a very important figure. Without exaggerating too much, one could say that this affair is on everyone's lips. Against this background, there has been a sudden upsurge of speculation, both inside and outside of China, concerning the struggle between Deng Xiaoping and Ye Jianying. A retired Beijing intellectual told me that Deng and Hu's struggle against corruption was an important aspect of the attempt to rectify the party's work style; however, at the same time, it is also part of a larger struggle against Ye Jianying. If in the course of the struggle against corrupted people who have connections with Ye Jianying get dragged into the fray it may become possible to achieve the goal of deposing Ye Jianying.

There has long been talk abroad about the conflict between Deng Xiaoping and Ye Jianying. According to one theory, Ye Jianying has sufficient power and influence in the army to be able to resist any pressure Deng Xiaoping may apply. This in turn has given rise to the theory that serious contradictions exist between the army and the party.

However, in the final analysis, is there really any serious contradiction between Deng Xiaoping and Ye Jianying, or between the party and the army? If there is contradiction between Deng and Ye has it really escalated into a fierce struggle?

During my days in Beijing I have tried every possible means to get the correct answers to these questions. These are questions that have perplexed all of the world's journalists interested in the state of affairs at Zhongnanhai. I earnestly hoped that I might be able to make some sort of breakthrough in this very challenging area of work--and clarify the real situation.

One Aspect of the Conflict

The real situation is that the relationship between Deng Xiaoping and Ye Jianying is one of both contradiction and cooperation. In fact, there is no secret about certain contradictions. Take for example, the comparative open mindedness of Deng and Hu or their comparative interest in reform; (this was seen most clearly during the third plenary session) one only has to read Ye Jianying's "Report on Revising the Constitution," prepared by Ye Jianying for the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress, to know that his ideology has more in common with that of Hua Guofeng than that of Deng Xiaoping. Ye's ideology is not without some flexibility, however. The "National Day Speech" he gave on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC (though, of course, not his own work) reflects that his thinking is capable of keeping up with the times. Because of this it

was Hua Guofeng and the "whatever faction" he lead rather than Ye Jianying who obstructed the political and economic reforms of Deng and Hu.

Cooperation Is the Most Important Aspect

Let us take as another example the question of how to assess the merits and demerits of Mao Zedong. On the one hand, Deng Xiaoping has consistently affirmed that Mao Zedong's achievements are far more significant than his mistakes; on the other hand, however, he has set about overturning one by one Mao Zedong's mistaken line, principles and policies. Ye Jianying is certainly more disposed towards taking a kinder view of Mao Zedong's contributions and thought. At the sixth plenary session of the Central Committee Ye Jianying issued a written recommendation affirming that he both agreed with and supported the Central Committee's "resolution." In discussing the contents of the "resolution" he mentioned only the question of assessing Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought, saying that the "resolution" "firmly established the historical position of Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought and this is certainly of great importance for the great cause of our party." We can see from this phrase that Ye Jianying's appraisal of Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought may be a little higher than that of Deng and Hu. These various examples all go to show that there are various differences of opinion and contradictions between Deng Xiaoping and Ye Jianying.

However, is it not unity and cooperation rather than contradiction which forms the more important aspect of their relationship?

The Political Situation Dictates That Four People Will Never Retire

Recently I met an old newspaperman in Beijing who told me some rather curious bits of news which I thought I might use to help me answer this question.

"It has been said for some time now that Deng Xiaoping has been urging Ye Jianying to retire. Now, however, the truth of the situation has become apparent," said the old newspaperman. "Earlier this year the Central Committee's Political Bureau decided that Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun should retain indefinitely in their positions as vice chairmen of the Central Committee."

This news stunned me for a few seconds. If it were not for the fact that this person was extremely well informed and had a certain degree of authority, I could never believe such a report.

"Is the Central Committee not advocating the retirement of all overage cadres? Are they not trying to do away with the system of lifetime tenure. So why would they possibly decide that four people should never retire?"

"Yes, leading members of the Central Committee are now encouraging most overage cadres to retire. However, they believe that because Ye, Deng, Li and Chen have worked hard and performed valuable services and enjoy such

high prestige and respect, they should, in fact must, be accorded the privilege of never having to retire. The political situation dictates that several tens of cadres should be allowed to hold on to their posts so as to 'strengthen the front line.'"

While I had my own views on "never having to retire" and "strengthening the front line," I pointed out instead that "rumors both here and abroad about Marshal Ye have provoked considerable speculation..."

Deng Exaggerates the Diligence and Valuable Services of Marshal Ye

"As far as that is concerned," said my friend interrupting me, "I have heard that several people have asked Deng Xiaoping what should be done? Deng Xiaoping is reported to have said that Marshal Ye has worked hard and performed valuable services and although he is now extremely old and there may be problems in certain areas, such problems are of only minor importance. There is nothing particularly terrible at all."

This piece of information was also news to me and I could not help but be surprised. I was just about to question him further when my friend suddenly forestalled me with a question of his own: "Do you know how Deng Xiaoping was rehabilitated in 1978?"

"There was a group of old military and civil cadres at the time who demanded the return of Deng Xiaoping. Hua Guofeng, Wang Dongxing and others tried desperately to thwart such a move, but their efforts were in vain. They were unable to resist these demands..

"Of these cadres calling for the return of Deng Xiaoping it was Ye Jianying whose voice carried the most weight. He had really done quite well for himself during the "cultural revolution," joining the Political Bureau at Ninth Party Congress and being selected as vice chairman at the 10th. In spite of this, however, he did not belong to the "cultural revolution faction." And during the "February countercurrent" he launched a stinging attack on Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. After taking over as minister of defense in 1975 he, together with Deng Xiaoping, worked to reform the armed forces. Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping and Ye Jianying can all be said to follow the same true. In helping to engineer the downfall of the gang of four on 6 October 1976, Marshal Ye, who has been involved in military advisory work for many years, rendered outstanding service."

Mao Zedong's Savior

While discussing the relationship between Mao Zedong and Marshal Ye, my friend recounted the story of how Ye Jianying saved Mao Zedong's life during the long march. After the Zunyi conference, Zhang Guotao, the general military commissar, favored launching a southern attack while Mao, on the other hand, advocated moving northwards. This difference of opinion erupted in a fierce struggle with Zhang Guotao forming a conspiracy to destroy the Central Committee and eliminate the rival force of Mao Zedong

and others. It was through the resourcefulness and assistance of Ye Jianying, the front line commander in chief, that Mao Zedong was able to escape from danger. Exaggerating a little, we can say that Ye Jianying was Mao Zedong's savior."

"Does the fact that Mao Zedong held Ye Jianying in relatively high esteem help to explain Deng's relatively polite behavior toward Ye Jianying?"

Unlike Except for Slight Similarities, Alike Except for Slight Differences

"No that is not the case at all. Surely Hua Guofeng enjoyed Mao Zedong's favor even more. But Deng and his colleagues had no qualms about removing him from the post of party chairman and premier. Why is it that although Hua and Ye both enjoyed Mao's favor, Deng Xiaoping has adopted two very different attitudes in dealing with them? In my view, the reason for this is that as the leader of the "whatever faction" Hua Guofeng constituted one of the principal obstacles in the way of Deng Xiaoping's reform plan. As long as this obstacle remained the road to reform was impassable. Marshal Ye acceded to the decision taken by the sixth plenary session demoting Hua Guofeng from the position of chairman to that of the least important vice chairman. From this we can see that Ye and Deng are "alike except for slight differences," while Ye and Hua are "unlike except for slight similarities."

My friend's analysis struck me as being very novel and I did not have enough time to examine the details of what he had said. So rather than raise any objections I acted as any journalist would talking to an authoritative source and just kept on asking questions.

What Is the Conflict Between the Party and the Army All About

"You have just said that Ye Jianying's appraisal of Mao Zedong is perhaps higher than Deng's and Hu's. Does this mean that his thinking on this point accords more or less with the views of high-ranking cadres in the army."

"Perhaps that is true. Mao Zedong's leftist thinking had a fairly profound impact on most high-ranking cadres in the military and traces of Mao's personality cult can still be found. As far as they were concerned, the line adopted by the third plenary session of the Central Committee was a revisionist line and Deng Xiaoping's reforms represented capitalist restoration. Serious contradictions naturally existed between these people and Deng Xiaoping. They had a relatively favorable opinion of Marshal Ye. The situation has already changed, somewhat due to the gradual routing out of military cadres hostile to Deng Xiaoping's line and efforts to educate people whose thinking is confused. Needless to say, supporters of Lin Biao and the gang of four are now very few in number, while most of the key figures in the military are basically Deng Xiaoping's men. For this reason, it is wrong to emphasize the conflict between the party and the army."

My friend cited an example...

While the storm raised by "unrequited love" has now passed, the whole incident is regarded as reflecting the contradictions between the party and the army. But what did it really mean?

The attack on Bai Hua was first launched by Jiefangjun Bao. Does the fact that RENMIN RIBAO never reprinted the special commentator's article reflect the existence of any contradiction? It is hard to say that it did not. The army adopted a rather crude attitude and it is not surprising that not everyone was convinced. However, this is not the crux of the problem. The crux lies in whether or not Deng Xiaoping shared the army's belief that "sun and man" contained political mistakes and should therefore have been criticized. The facts of the case go to show that as far as this crucial question is concerned Deng and the military were entirely as one on this question.

The People's Hope

Last of all my friend went on to say that, "certain people have exaggerated the contradictions between the party and the army without giving due attention to their common ground. It is the latter which is most important. High-ranking members of the Central Committee will never do away with the principle that the "party should command the gun." Deng Xiaoping represents the party's and the Military Commission's command of the gun. Therefore, any reform of the military must be carried out on the basis of stability and security and must not lead to any possibility of disturbance."

Deng and Hu have both been extremely sincere in their demand for stability and unity. Moreover, they have achieved some results. Political stability is certainly an important condition that must be met before construction can be carried out. At the same time, on the condition that the stability of the overall situation remains undisturbed, spirit and courage are also required in the handling of certain affairs. Take for example the current struggle against corruption. The common people all hope that the Central Committee will have the courage and resolve to carry the struggle through to the end. We must struggle against all tigers, whether they be north-eastern tigers, southern tigers or tigers from Zhongnanhai. We must be firm and steadfast and must not be tempted into giving up halfway along or settling for minor victories. We must not relent in our struggle against the tiger on the pretext that we are carrying out protracted struggle, nor must we protect the tiger using the excuse that we are promoting "stability and unity." Otherwise we can say for certain that the current crisis of confidence will deteriorate into a complete collapse of confidence and no one will be able to rescue the Communist Party from its unfortunate fate.

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